

*Before the
Federal Communication Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554*

In the Matter of

*Replacement of Part 90
by Part 88 to Revise
the Private Land Mobile
Radio Services and Modify
the Policies Governing them*

PR Docket 92-235

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To: The Commission

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

COMMENT OF: Enron Oil & Gas Company
P. O. Box 250
Big Piney, Wyoming 83113

Enron Oil & Gas Company submits its comments in response to the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in this proceeding.

- 1) In regard to 88.429, and specifically Table C-3 to be used for systems in the 150-216 MHz and 450-470 MHz segments concerning power and antenna height limits, we have very serious concerns as to the effect on existing and future two-way radio systems. The severe restrictions placed on the Effective Radiated Power will have a serious detrimental effect on the feasibility and practicality of two-way radio systems.

One additional factor should be taken into consideration in formulating the power level charts such as chart C-3. This factor should be the population in an area prescribed by a circle of 75 mile radius from the transmitter. In densely populated areas, the power levels shown in the proposed chart may be a viable solution. In rural, mountainous, and areas of low population, the constraints placed on a two-way radio system by the proposed power levels would place an undue burden on the two-way radio user for no reason. Especially in rural, low population areas, there is not sufficient justification for the drastically decreased transmit power levels. In these areas, the number of two-way radio systems is low enough that system coverage overlap with co-channel users will not be a serious issue as is found in areas of dense population. Users in rural, low

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population areas generally require two-way radio systems to cover a larger area than those in areas of dense population. Business, public safety, and local government users in rural areas need systems that will cover a large geographical area with the lowest possible number of transmitters in order to make a radio system economically feasible. We would propose a stepped chart similar to that of Chart C-14 with the criteria of service area radius being replaced by a criteria of the population level within a 75 mile radius of the transmitter site. Time limits imposed by the required comment deadline prevent us from designing a complete chart, but we would propose that, as a first level, areas with a population of 250,000 or less within a 75 mile radius of the transmitter site have authorized power levels of 300 watts ERP. Successive table elements would take into consideration areas of increasing population and antenna height until the more restrictive levels found in the current C-3 chart are reached in areas of high density population.

- 2) In regard to the General Category Pool and the proposal that all certified frequency coordinators be allowed to assign frequencies from this pool, we also have some reservations. If all coordinators are to be allowed to assign frequencies, a single, common and up-to-date database must be maintained for use by all coordinators. Multiple databases cannot be allowed. Allowing multiple databases to be maintained by various coordinators would cause continuous and harmful interference on the frequencies. The single database must be maintained by the Commission itself or a single

- 3) The narrower bandwidth required by the proposed rules in order to create additional channels is for the most part a viable solution for the congestion now found on the current radio frequencies. However, we submit that a more gradual and extended phase-in period be implemented to reduce the economic impact on business, local government, and public safety users. The longer phase-in-period would also allow for further research and development time by equipment manufacturers in order to adequately address all technical issues and requirements of the new specifications and to develop reliable, economical equipment.
- 4) Finally, we ask that the period for comments on the proposed rule-making be extended until July 30, 1993 in order to more fully evaluate the impact of the proposed changes and to make further recommendations to the Commission. We feel that field testing on existing systems of the new narrower bandwidth and reduced power levels is very much in order. In many parts of the country, winter weather conditions prevent or severely curtail the feasibility of performing such tests. We ask for the extension of the comment period in order to allow for system testing when weather conditions permit technical personnel easy access to transmitter sites in order to adjust existing systems to the new specifications and perform coverage tests during periods that will have a less serious effect on radio systems, businesses, and public safety operations. To perform such tests during the winter months would be difficult technically and could have a serious impact on the safety of property and lives.

Respectfully submitted,


Curtis C. Parsons
Division Operations Manager

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